

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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Published weekly at 721 Olive St., Rooms 1213, 1214, 1215 and 1216 Chemical Building, corner Olive and Eighth Sts., St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar a year. Eastern Office, Chalmers D. Colman, 539 Temple Court, New York City.

Letters should be addressed to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the United States.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber will confer a great favor by helping to add new subscribers to our list. By sending a NEW name with his own the two can be had for only one dollar, and he can add other NEW names at fifty cents each as TRIAL subscribers, but no commission allowed at these very low rates. Renewals, unless accompanied by a new subscriber, must be at one dollar each. See address tag on each number, and don't fail to send renewal before the month named closes, or name will drop from the list. Do the best you can for the best and cheapest weekly farmer's paper published.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture for the election of officers and transaction of such other business as may come before the board, will occur on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m., December 15. The Industrial Meeting, to which such members as attend are invited, will be convened at Fayette, December 11 to 14. An open one and one-third fare has been made over all the roads belonging to the Western Passenger Association, and an open one fare on the M. & T.

The value of the agricultural exports from the United States for the ten months ending with October, 1900, was in round terms \$700,000,000, as against \$625,000,000 for the same period in 1899. This increase in many cases is made up by enhanced prices for most of the products, and thus makes the reward greater for a given quantity of labor. In cotton, for instance, the average export price per pound in the months of September and October, the beginning of the new cotton year, has been 9.3c, against 8.7c in the same months of the preceding year.

RURAL WORLD FOR 20 YEARS.

A reader of and contributor to the RURAL WORLD for many years has a file of the paper extending back 20 years, all in good condition, clean and nice, excepting that a few clippings have been made from the Home Circle page in later years. Circumstances are such that the papers must be disposed of soon, and the wish is to get them into the hands of some one to whom they will be a benefit. If there are readers of the RURAL WORLD who would like to get these back numbers for a nominal sum we will put them in communication with the owner.

THANKSGIVING.

THE RURAL WORLD sends greetings to its many thousands of readers who will, on the day this issue reaches them, be enjoying the American Home Festival—Thanksgiving. It is peculiarly fitting, it seems to us, that this Festival that has been instituted by the American people should have home for its setting. One of the deepest desires of the human heart is for the possession and enjoyment of home; and a cause for profound thankfulness to the Giver of all good is that in this beloved land of ours so many of our brothers and sisters are home owners. It is this fact that has drawn millions of homeless seekers from other and less favored lands to America's hospitable shores. They with the children of earlier generations have spread over the continent and founded homes where only a few decades ago was a wilderness in which solitude dwelt.

In this home-making process the farm home has taken a by no means small place. From these have sprung other farm homes and countless city homes, and to these the sons and daughters, the children and the grandchildren will turn on Thanksgiving day for family reunion and a renewal of home allegiance. We believe that through this annual Thanksgiving celebration the American farm home has exerted a far-reaching influence for good on our national life; and our hope is that this influence will continue to grow and be felt. Believing that the welfare of all of our people, wherever their homes may be, in town or country, is very largely depending on the character of and the spirit pervading our farm homes, it is the purpose of the RURAL WORLD to do what it can to advance their interests, and to that end we ask the co-operation of all its readers.

We now thank you for your assistance and sympathy in the past, and express the wish that you, one and all, have reason to be and do feel deeply grateful to the Heavenly Father for his goodness manifested to us all.

THE GOOD ROADS AMENDMENT.

Unofficial information is to the effect that the Good Roads amendment to the state constitution was carried by the voters of Missouri at the recent election. This gives counties and townships that desire to do so the power to raise an increased amount of funds for road work.

Now, if the legislature at the coming session will so amend the road laws that all road taxes shall be paid in money, and that all road work shall be done under the contract, or other system by which the work shall be carried forward continuously and under competent supervision, we may expect a decided improvement in the roads.

At the recent National Good Roads convention the legislative committee made the following recommendations:

1. That a highway commissioner be appointed for each state, to have general charge of all roads.
2. That the poll tax be abolished and all taxes for road maintenance be paid in cash. This includes the repeal of the statute labor laws.

President Moore, speaking in support of the last recommendation, said the farmers of this country, though owning less than one-fifth of the property of the country, have, up to this time, paid all the expenses of roads for all the people except in three or four states. "We have shown," said President Moore, "that these expenses should be equalized and the people in the cities should give their just share." A committee was appointed by President Moore to draft a bill outlining the suggestions of the legislative committee. This, after open debate by the convention, will be completed and sent to the thirty-six Legislatures in the United States which meet in January.

MANURE SAVING.

When old settlers gather around a fire-side they delight to tell of the great crops raised on these Western prairies when they were planted to corn and were first cultivated. These same pioneers never fail to tell the ease with which these same yields were obtained. Strange they do not often acknowledge that the present low yields now of these once fertile lands are due to the "all take and no give" plan so long pursued. The farms that formerly gave such bountiful harvests are not yet regarded as worn out, but a few more generations will thus dub them. If progressive, intelligent common sense views of the situation are not accepted and vigorously acted upon. Men in the East who have redeemed some of these run down, worthless farms, have done so by saving every shovelful of manure, realizing that they were saving just so much soil fertility. Farmers in general realize the importance of manure for increasing production, but too many are heedless in saving it, so as to get the most out of what is saved. By want of proper handling the value of the manure is often so reduced, that the labor spent in gathering, hauling and spreading is not half compensated for.

How often, at this season, when the manure-saving problem may be more easily solved than at any other, because the stock is in pasture and the manure is more readily gathered, do we see the manure thrown out at the openings in the side of the barn (to call them windows is a libel), and here left to have most of the fertility washed out by the drippings from the roof.

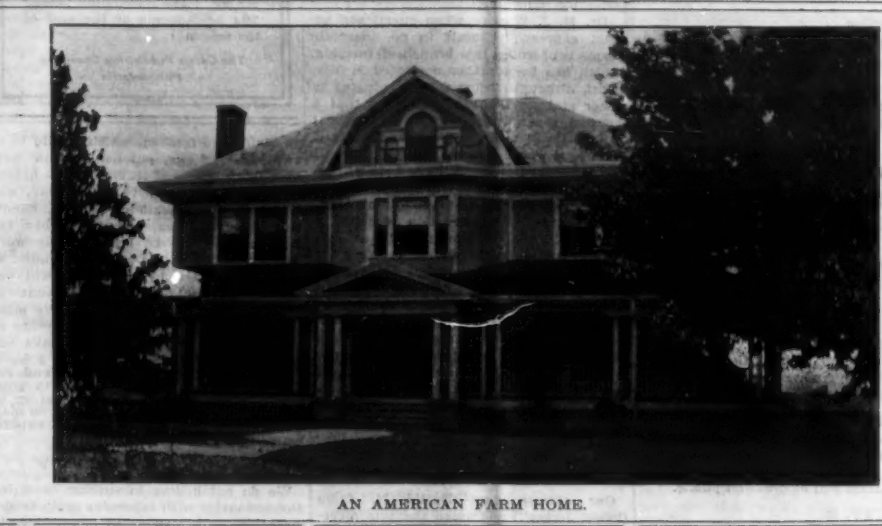
Many plans have been given for saving manure; many of them seem very expensive, but the farmer who has made no estimate of who has given this subject casual attention. Farmers are housing their stock much more generally than in former years, having come to understand that Jack Frost makes heavy demands on the feed box if the cattle are sheltered only under the canopy of heaven; when all stock is housed, the saving of the manure, both solid and liquid, should have careful consideration. The returns of the farm will soon prove that it will pay. The cement floors recommended so highly are often not possible with the man who must enrich his soil, because they mean indebtedness if not added indebtedness.

The following plan was given by one who had successfully used it for a number of years:

A pen was made along the side of the barn, after spouting was put on the roof, into which the manure was thrown. The earth was dug out about two feet deep inside the pen. The fence on one side of the pen was built in such a manner that the boards could be slipped out when the manure was being loaded, which made the loading much more convenient. After the pen is built cover the surface with two feet of muck or loam and then turn in the hogs or some light stock. Keep the manure evenly spread over the surface, as this is very important. After heavy rains add more litter to absorb the water.

The farmer who fully values the importance of saving manure will find by studying the question inexpensive methods of doing it, but be sure you do save it.

H. C. CANTRELL, from Webster Co., Mo., says they have just as good cattle in Howell county as there are in Southwest Missouri. They have Short-horns and Herefords, and calves of these breeds have brought \$120. They have plenty of good bluegrass and good clear water. Mr. C. bought a four months' old calf recently that weighed 500 pounds. He has a bunch of calves that will average 500 pounds each.



AN AMERICAN FARM HOME.

MARION CO. (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: All of my stock that have run on cowpeas, soy beans, cane and rye is "rolling fat," while my neighbors who fed hay, fodder and corn during the dry spell have very thin stock to start the winter on. The crops I fed need no expense to cultivate or harvest; and not only put the stock in fine condition, but while they are harvesting them, the owner can gather corn or fall plow, or do other farm work in getting ready for winter. Then the land is a few dollars per acre better than in the spring.

If Mr. Chet Stephens' land is so poor that he has to let it be idle for three years before he can raise a crop, he had better send to Robt. Morris, of Richmond Co., Ill., for some northern grown peas and beans. Mix them and drill on the poor land. Turn in on them during August and September, turning the peas and beans under six inches in October and sow to rye. If he does not feed the beans up too close there will be a fine crop of peas, beans and rye for the following spring and summer that will carry more stock than an old Kentucky blue grass pasture. If he desires to sow this land to wheat, turn this growth under at least eight inches in July.

C. D. Lyon put another of 100 good ideas in my head: That is that it is better to support Jack Frost (as it were) than the Hessian fly. Hereafter I will wait, or not put in any wheat at all. The fly is still here Oct. 25.

Has any one tried the disc drill for oats and wheat drilling? Is it any better than the shoe or hoe drill? I need a new drill and am thinking of trying the disc drill, but no bone dust attachment. After five years' trial the regular bone dust does not pay the cost of the extra expense, unless it is a wet year, and then we have more profit in the unfertilized wheat.

By the way, I have an old-fashioned farmer neighbor who says that the correct spongers who write a great many articles for the RURAL WORLD and for other farm papers have never walked a furrow and get paid for their yarns. Some of these neighbors are white-headed and are quite wealthy; others are young and getting in debt because of poor farming. Yes, I quipped these old men, and they admitted that "dad" and "dad-in-law" gave them their boots. The poor, deluded young farmers can not see it, nor have they interest enough to find this fact out. So they must drag along the rut of ignorance.

I am renting some land of one of these old fogies. I am one of three croppers this year. I harrowed and drilled my land six times before planting. The others harrowed once to corn. I then harrowed twice after the crop came up, and started the third time, when my landlord ordered my teams out of the field, saying, "You are working my ground to death." I took sick and I managed to plow the crop five times and started the sixth, when he got out of bed and said "halt." My field was one that had been cropped for six seasons; one of the others was a fall-plowed bluegrass sod, and the other a clover sod. My corn will be double in quantity and quality that of the others which had only one harrowing and three plowings.

I have been tending the whole farm for as long as I want it, and can harrow as long as I want to. I am now fall plowing some of it. The land has been plowed about four inches hereabouts. I am going in six inches and shall sink the plow two inches a year until I get it 12 inches deep.

Don't forget, now is the time to plow the garden and sow radishes, lettuce, onions, etc. It will help next spring when your oats are ready to be sown. Plow the potato patch and haul top-dressing on it this winter. The water will carry the ammonia down into the soil to the tubers and the trash will keep the ground mulched all summer. Don't use weedy manure.

I notice a calf or two dying from black-leg. Vaccine is used as prevention.

I miss Mr. Henton's "Week by Week." The better-half says there is another "Cherry Hill" in the RURAL WORLD and we will change our sign board to Marion Co., Mo. CHERRY DILL.

MRS. McVEY'S EXPERIENCES

With Artichokes at Rocklands.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I suppose our farm talks—all about ourselves, our stock, crops and work—do sound a little egotistical to the ears of the village or city dweller; but what could you expect? We live our busy lives among the grains and grasses, the stock yards and the poultry pens, and every farm is a little community by itself. The RURAL WORLD columns are something of a "club," where the farm folks may meet every week, coming from far and near, shake hands, hold their little experience meetings, exchange ideas, get acquainted, and go home, comforted and enriched mentally and socially, without having lost a day of taken a tiresome drive.

We all like to hear of practical experiences of real workers; like letters full of personal pronouns and chatty allusions to each other; like letters full of personal details and descriptions of home and home life; information about new methods of doing work, economic measures, and instructions as to new ways of working out old problems. Our "club" may be egotistical, but it is "homely" and heartsome.

Mr. Lyon laughs at the artichoke because nothing will eat it but the cows; and he even has to wash it to get them to eat it. Well, artichokes were one of my experiences this year, too.

When we came down to the Osarks, we brought with us about a gallon of "Mammoth" white artichokes. I am positive it was only a gallon, because when I asked the clerk in one of the St. Louis seed stores to sell me a quarter's worth, he looked me over quite coolly, and seemed offended at my moderation, saying superciliously that I "would not get much for a quarter." I asked him if he would sell me 3c worth, or should I go elsewhere for my artichokes? After again "telling me up," he slowly set about doing up my little package. I began to feel quite small, myself; but was quite surprised, after his manner, at getting so much for my poor little piece of silver.

It was one of the last purchases I made before leaving the city, and from some cause, it was not put into the car with my other freight, and I had to "tote" it myself, all the way to the "new possessions." Once there, we hastened to plant the precious thing, cutting them carefully, so as to make the most of my little handful of white tubers. We selected a rocky little corner near the yard for them, using a pick to open holes for them, and throwing to one side the largest of the rocks. It took a long time for them to muster courage to come out of the stony ground, and we watched for them anxiously. When they did show up, and I again gave the rock a stirring up with the usual "Osark hoe," those biddies were so delighted to find a place loose enough to scratch at that I liked to have lost them before they got well onto their feet, and I had to go over them every day and straighten them up.

But they grew sturdy, and eventually got so well established as to bid defiance to my scratching biddies. I hired a man to plow them once, and "hoed" them with the pick several times, each time removing the largest of the loose rocks, and when the drought set in I handed them over to the care of Providence, and went about other business. When September came they covered themselves with a cloud of golden blossoms, and had grown so tall and well-branched as to seem an impenetrable thicket. No longer living at Rocklands, I saw them but occasionally thereafter; but from their thrift, I had "great expectations."

There are neighbors and neighbors. Some are good neighbors, while others are bad. Some neighbors are honest and self-respecting; some are not. Some of them own land and feed stock on their own pastures. Some of them own stock and pasture it on their neighbor's fields. A "slip-gap" is readily made, and it is an easy job to let down a few rails so that brachy stock can find their way inside, especially if there is nobody to prevent.

When November came, we armed ourselves with picks, grubbing hoe and potato digger, and hid us away to the artichoke patch, in joyful anticipation as to the outcome of that 3c expenditure. But imagine our disappointment when, on reaching the grounds, we found the

artist who can, ere the splendid scene vanishes, transfer the fading glory to canvas. Listless, indeed, is the person who is not impressed by the autumnal display of such a panorama—a panorama of such artistic splendor that immediately commands the admiration of all.

WILD DUCKS.—The Alexandria (Va.) "Gazette" says that "within the past week there were 30,000 water-witches on the flats of Four Mile Run, and with them were numerous valuable ducks. Mr. Joseph Moore, who was out about an hour, bagged sixty-eight ducks, and other hunters report equally as good luck. Mr. Charles Dean hunting on the flats near Glymont, came home with 120 ducks in his bag. Numbers of crows ducks were hawked about the city yesterday evening selling at 15 cents apiece."

Washington, D. C. S. F. GILLESPIE.

PRACTICAL FARM PAPER.—73.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A stiff northwestern wind blows this 12th day of November, and the mercury stands at 31 degrees; it was 22 degrees at 5 o'clock this morning.

NOTES BY THE WAY.—I have seen a great deal of our great country in the past three weeks in my travels of over 1,500 miles. A few weeks ago I wrote of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee; since that I have crossed Indiana and Illinois to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. I noted there is more hay along this road than any other I have traveled on, and from Vincennes, Ind., to Sandoval, Ill., there was the largest wheat I have seen. I have great fears for the safety of the wheat. Most of it is very small, and that which is large all seems full of Hessian fly. It seems as if winter were going to set in early, and if it does there must surely be a short crop of the coming harvest.

Prof. Webster of the Ohio State Agricultural Station says that there are more parasitic insects affecting the fly than usual; we have much to hope from these beneficial parasites.

The editor knows of my visit to the "Missouri Botanical Garden," and will hereby tender my thanks to Dr. Trelease, Prof. Irish and Superintendent Gentry for many favors shown. Every citizen of my great state has just reason to be proud of the magnificent garden, and should reverently remember of Henry Shaw for his generous gift.

Although it may not be strictly along the lines of practical agriculture, I feel compelled to remark that our rich men have been pretty kind to the common people after all. The gifts of Shaw, Girard, Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Pullman, Corcoran, Springer, West, Davidson and many others stand as enduring monuments to the kindly life existing between rich and poor as children of one common Father.

One cannot fail to notice that most of the corn was put into shock this season. The use of the shredder is becoming more general. In a recent issue of a contemporary agricultural journal, I remember Wm. McCleary writes: "Shredded fodder well stacked, and covered with wheat, will keep over a year without waste." He suggests that rye straw or hay would make a safer cover, and says that he makes his fodder well before putting on the straw. This is certainly a cheap way for those who are scarce of barn room to store feed.

CURING BACON.—Dr. L. D. Morse in RURAL WORLD, Oct. 7, reminds us that the season for curing meat is near at hand. We have tried about all plans of meat curing and have gone back to the old dry-salt process. Rub the meat well on skin and flesh sides, and on the edges with dry salt, rub until you draw moisture and pack the meat skin side down on bench or in a case or box with lime bottom. In 10 to 14 days the sides may be hung up to smoke. Shoulders and hams should be taken up in eight to twelve days, resulted as at first and packed down as before for the same period. They will then be ready to hang and smoke.

Some farmers cut the sides in two pieces to make them more convenient to handle. It will be found more convenient for "the cook" to cut lengthwise the pieces. This leaves the fatter "back strip" suitable for boiling with vegetables in one strip, and the leaner "belly side" best adapted to frying in the other.

Trim the hams at the shoulders close and render the trimmings into lard and if pickled meat is to be made the top of the shoulders makes the very best. Pack into new clean barrel or keg, or into large stone jars, skin sides down after rubbing with salt as directed for bacon. Make brine with well or spring water, using salt enough to make the brine carry an egg. Cover the meat with the brine and weight it down. Never, never, use rain or cistern water to make the brine, as in more than nine cases out of ten it will spoil the meat as soon as warm weather comes.

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Ohio. WARREN CO., Ia.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is astonishing how many devices are used to exploit books. On receipt of one dollar they will ship you a series of 25 vols. and you can pay, say a dollar a month, for 32 months. How easy! But I wouldn't be under obligation to pay any man in that shape, for that length of time, for 100 volumes. Not I. I am fond of being independent.

One reason so many such publications are sold is the farming community is just waking up to the fact that the world is large and full of interest. The other night I was trying to reach home through as thick darkness as ever I knew. Not being familiar with the road I finally concluded to find a stopping place. Seeing a light on my right hand, I halted and in answer to my request was welcomed. The host is a bachelor, son of an old friend, so it turned out. He owns 1,200 acres of land and is a prosperous Iowa cattleman. The farmstead was luxurious in all its appointments. Enjoying it, I couldn't help thinking of Sybarite and its people, the Sybarites.

I wish I could find a good library in every farmstead. Not those namby, pamby, goody, goody books styled "Our Elder Brother," "Mother, Home and Heaven." I wouldn't have such books. Not I. I would not give ten cents for ten cords of them, unless it was to kindle fires, or other menial services.

I got my potatoes, cabbage, etc., etc., into the cellar in good season. But I know a number who lost the left of their through the freezing. Some do not learn, even when they pay costly for their lessons. A great deal of corn is yet in the field. A buyer of grain told me this week that he was giving 25 cents for 75 pounds year's white corn. 80 much corn in these ends is straw fallen, as it were, and the ears, new corn; and 25 cents for last ends of the ears are, when they touch the ground, badly damaged. Corn will not be very cheap at least for a year to come.

Chickens, however, are cheap, 5 cents. Farners are in clover, as it were. But the kind of chicken I prefer is good beef. The matron, however, is of a different opinion. She says she never raised so fine a flock of chickens in her life. So she treats the family on poultry every week. "It's a saving," she says.

A neighbor of mine, when I was on the old homestead, is also here, one of his girls being teacher of Latin in college; another going to college, and yet another is resting at home, being just from India. She is that Miss Josie Stahl who rescued her scholars that terrible night when the side of the mountain slipped down into the valley at Darlington and overwhelmed many. Our farms are in sight of each other. He is alone, but stays on the farm during the summer, but with these daughters during the winter.

We were talking of our renters. He said that he had a good worker on his farm, but he was not worth a nickel to keep the farm in good shape, broken or loose, it stood so, so far as he was concerned. If a board got loose it was the same. If the cultivation of the corn destroyed the cockleburrs, all right, but if it did not, he never used a hoe to kill them. And it was thus with everything connected with his farming. He said that he was at times discouraged over the matter, and asks me how I got along with my tenants.

I replied that I had a first-class man. That he kept the farm in better shape than I did myself. So for cockleburs, he told me that when he and his force went around the farm they would find the cockleburrs, they just let them alone. When there was a large crop of corn. When a new post was wanted he put it in, as my woods were handy and he had always a pile of posts on hand. The manure was never allowed to accumulate, but the barn and buildings were kept in first-class order.

Mr. B. asked: "How long have you had him?"

I replied: "Ten years. At first he lived in the house I first built, a good house, though rather small. Now he lives in the large house since I moved to this place."

"Keep him as long as you can," said he. I replied, "I will. He tells me that he could buy an eighty and pay for it if so disposed. But the fact is, he wouldn't accommodate his stock, and so he stays. I suppose when he is able to buy and pay for a quarter section he will leave."

My friend is one of the best men that ever I knew. But my experience is that of the majority of men who rent their land. And it is the carelessness of the tenant that makes it difficult to rent and makes the terms harder. I have no doubt but that my friend is a generous landlord. That is his character. He has that name wherever he is known, and his farm is very fertile.

For my part, I would like to see my tenant do well. I rent on the shares and do better than those around me who rent for cash. This is due to the fact that I am not a miser. Let my tenant reader and friends remember this, I do well because he does well. I get every ear of grain due me, and it is cared for as he cares for his share. If I thought that he were not honest, or that he betrayed my confidence, he would go as soon as I could be clear of him. In addition to that, I myself do my level best to deal with him, and everybody else, uprightly. And I am convinced that my tenant believes that I do. I am always uneasy when I am talking to anybody who acts as if he thought that I were trying to take advantage of him in a deal. I am full of suspicion of persons at once; for I will not deal with them. Thank the good Lord, I don't have to keep in mind a searching inquiry into anybody who acts as if he thought that I were trying to take advantage of him in a deal. The foregoing are my conclusions on renting land. The safe rule in it, as in everything else is, "To do unto others as you would them to do unto you."

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PEBBLES FROM THE POTOMAC.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is claimed that more herring are eaten than any other kind of fish. This may be due to the fact that there are more herring than any other sort of fish in the waters of the universe—if such is a fact. At the same time it may be said that a fine smoked Potomac herring, properly cooked and basted with good butter, accompanied by an enticing old-fashioned Virginia corn pone, is a dish not to be despised.

WINTER WEATHER.—On November 17th Washington was visited by a touch of the storm king's power. The treets were agleam with tints of crimson and gold, were for a period shrouded in robes of white. The snow, however, soon disappeared and the foliage, touched by the frost king's icy hand, has assumed an intense hue and more exquisite gradations of colors—colors that await the accuracy and felicity of touch and taste of the true

artist who can, ere the splendid scene vanishes, transfer the fading glory to canvas. Listless, indeed, is the person who is not impressed by the autumnal display of such a panorama—a panorama of such artistic splendor that immediately commands the admiration of all.

WILD DUCKS.—The Alexandria (Va.) "Gazette" says that "within the past week there were 30,000 water-witches on the flats of Four Mile Run, and with them were numerous valuable ducks. Mr. Joseph Moore, who was out about an hour, bagged sixty-eight ducks, and other hunters report equally as good luck. Mr. Charles Dean hunting on the flats near Glymont, came home with 120 ducks in his bag. Numbers of crows ducks were hawked about the city yesterday evening selling at 15 cents apiece."

Washington, D. C. S. F. GILLESPIE.

PRACTICAL FARM PAPER.—73.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A stiff northwestern wind blows this 12th day of November, and the mercury stands at 31 degrees; it was 22 degrees at 5 o'clock this morning.

NOTES BY THE WAY.—I have seen a great deal of our great country in the past three weeks in my travels of over 1,500 miles. A few weeks ago I wrote of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee; since that I have crossed Indiana and Illinois to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. I noted there is more hay along this road than any other I have traveled on, and from Vincennes, Ind., to Sandoval, Ill., there was the largest wheat I have seen. I have great fears for the safety of the wheat. Most of it is very small, and that which is large all seems full of Hessian fly. It seems as if winter were going to set in early, and if it does there must surely be a short crop of the coming harvest.

Prof. Webster of the Ohio State Agricultural Station says that there are more parasitic insects affecting the fly than usual; we have much to hope from these beneficial parasites.

The editor knows of my visit to the "Missouri Botanical Garden," and will hereby tender my thanks to Dr. Trelease, Prof. Irish and Superintendent Gentry for many favors shown. Every citizen of my great state has just reason to be proud of the magnificent garden, and should reverently remember of Henry Shaw for his generous gift.

Although it may not be strictly along the lines of practical agriculture, I feel compelled to remark that our rich men have been pretty kind to the common people after all. The gifts of Shaw, Girard, Carnegie, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Pullman, Corcoran, Springer, West, Davidson and many others stand as enduring monuments to the kindly life existing between rich and poor as children of one common Father.

One cannot fail to notice that most of the corn was put into shock this season. The use of the shredder is becoming more general. In a recent issue of a contemporary agricultural journal, I remember Wm. McCleary writes: "Shredded fodder well stacked, and covered with wheat, will keep over a year without waste." He suggests that rye straw or hay would make a safer cover, and says that he makes his fodder well before putting on the straw. This is certainly a cheap way for those who are scarce of barn room to store feed.

CURING BACON.—Dr. L. D. Morse in RURAL WORLD, Oct. 7, reminds us that the season for curing meat is near at hand. We have tried about all plans of meat curing and have gone back to the old dry-salt process. Rub the meat well on skin and flesh sides, and on the edges with dry salt, rub until you draw moisture and pack the meat skin side down on bench or in a case or box with lime bottom. In 10 to 14 days the sides may be hung up to smoke. Shoulders and hams should be taken up in eight to twelve days, resulted as at first and packed down as before for the same period. They will then be ready to hang and smoke.

Some farmers cut the sides in two pieces to make them more convenient to handle. It will be found more convenient for "the cook" to cut lengthwise the pieces. This leaves the fatter "back strip" suitable for boiling with vegetables in one strip, and the leaner "belly side" best adapted to frying in the other.

Trim the hams at the shoulders close and render the trimmings into lard and if pickled meat is to be made the top of the shoulders makes the very best. Pack into new clean barrel or keg, or into large stone jars, skin sides down after rubbing with salt as directed for bacon. Make brine with well or spring water, using salt enough to make the brine carry an egg. Cover the meat with the brine and weight it down. Never, never, use rain or cistern water to make the brine, as in more than nine cases out of ten it will spoil the meat as soon as warm weather comes.

A NUISANCE.—The crack of the shotgun is heard in the land and the town loafer is around killing our game. He is not very saucy this year, as our new law makes it a serious offense to hunt without "written permission of the owner or occupier of the land." I shall sign no permits, and if I catch the sneaking town trapper who caught two of the children's cats in his deadfalls it will be a sorry day for him. C. D. LYON.

Ohio. WARREN CO., Ia.

Home Circle.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A NOVEMBER FETE.

"Twas on a cold November day,
When winds were crisp and skies were
gray.

A barnyard council was convened,
From view by haystacks safely screened.
A gobler fat, with double chin,
Raised his voice above the din;
Waved his tail for a gavel o'er
Assembled fowls, two score or more.

And quoth in agitated tones,
"Looking to-day for gravel stones,
I expect inside the granary door,
And scratched about the pebbled floor.

"The farmer and his wife came in
And looked into each granary bin.
"Thanksgiving day is near," he said,
"And we must keep the fowls well fed."

"And then," said Gobbler, out of breath,
"He sentenced us to early death.
On Tuesday next will this whole flock
Be plucked on the chopping block!"

The chickens gave despairing clucks,
In mournful cadence quacked the ducks;
The roosters hung their green-gold tails,
The turkeys peeped in doleful wails.

Then Gobbler, in commanding tone,
The chorus silenced, and made known
A scheme he'd formed with cut intent,
The farmer's plans to circumvent.

His words the cockling fowls inspired,
With courage new their hearts were fired.
Not yet as roasts, in pies disguised,
Would this plump flock be sacrificed!

On Tuesday morn, before "Old Sol"
To the horizon's brim could crawl,
The farmer, with intent to kill,
Found not a bird, a beak or quill.

Not one was left of that fat flock,
In which he took such pride and stock.
An all-day search failed to produce
A trace of turkey, chick or goose.

But when had passed a week away,
The farmer chanced to pass one day
An old log cabin in the lane,
By neighbors used for storing grain.

And, glancing in the window, saw
An upward pointing, stiffened claw.
He closer looked; there was a flock,
From pullets plump to turkey cock!

The gobblers' scheme was here betrayed,
A broken pane their entrance made.
Their crops were gorged, their forms were
still—

Of wheat and oats they'd had their fill.

A moral we may find in this,
That Fate's a thing we cannot miss.
We turn from one another greet,
It matters little which we meet.

FRANCES P. CARSON.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

THANKFULNESS.

The individual who is sufficiently well
poised to be daily thankful is the one who
will spend our annual Thanksgiving day
in the richest, fullest sense of thankfulness.
But even being periodically thankful
is not to be deprecated. No one, however
humble his station or lot in life, can
ever lowly his home, who can daily realize
that life has countless blessings that
should cause the heart to well with grati-
tude but is a benefactor.

We may not own stocks or mines, or
control large incomes, that will enable us
to establish libraries or schools or homes
for the unfortunate and the orphan; but
it is our highest privilege, and that with-
out a single I-would-if-I-could restriction,
to scatter the seeds of joyous thanksgiving
which will yield the fruits of happy
smiles. And we more often feel the dearth
of that blessed happiness that makes the
home ring with joyful gladness than we
do the pinch of poverty.

In the bitter strife to procure things
that we apprehend will make us happy,
we oft forget the spirit of murmuring and
complaining instead of joyous thanksgiving
for the much of good and of the abundance
that have been ours. Possessions make rich,
but blessed happiness hath its center in the individual,
and thieves cannot steal this treasure. Much
of our life is marred by longing for things
that we have not. They may of themselves
be not only harmless, but have intrinsic
worth; yet if they struggle to get them
they render the individual disgraced, engender-
ing the unthankful spirit for blessings
which are daily bestowed, their value is
of little worth.

It is so easy to convince ourselves that
fate has been unkind and that we have so
much of daily toil and so little to be
thankful for. The year may have brought
trials, losses, disappointments and van-
quished chairs, but even these may be bless-
ings disguised. The heart that can give
thanks for unanswered prayers has attained
the heights of gratitude, even if the
present doesn't show why one should give
thanks, the while, trusting the never-dis-
appointing future to disclose what now
seems shrouded in mystery.

Study the lot of the less fortunate. Ponder
the misfortunes that slipped past your
door, which seemed almost certain to en-
ter. Remember the mercies of new privi-
leges granted and of old ones retained.
Measure the fullness of your stores rather
by your heart treasures, which knoweth
no end, rather than by dollars and things,
and this will be unto you a new thank-
sgiving.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.
Caldwell Co., Mo.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE SUN-
DAY SCHOOL.

In these days of show and speed, when
children are rushed into higher branches
so fast they have hardly time to learn to
read and write and spell correctly, is it
any wonder the dear old-fashioned Bible
is so sadly neglected? In many instances
it is actually neglected, in others but
carelessly read, and in how few cases is
it read thoughtfully, studied earnestly and
loved as it should be. Some one has said,
"What we read shapes our lives." It is
then essential that we train our youth to
read something better than the idle and
vicious literature with which our land is
deluged. And what is better than the Bible?

Teach them to study and understand it,
that they may learn to love and obey it.
Then you may look for symmetry, for that
will shape their lives after the perfect
pattern, the life therein portrayed—the

life of Him who said, "Out of the abun-
dant of the heart the mouth speaketh."
Think of that, all ye who love purity of
speech, while you listen to extravagant
expressions, witless jesting, heartless gos-
sip and senseless chatter generally, all
profusely mixed with slang, that awful
blot upon our language—that abuse of
the power of speech, the twin of that other
blot called white lies. No lie can be
white even when given as taken as a
joke. This is mainly thoughtlessness. The
heart can be merry without marring the
life. Teach them this.

It is our duty to so train our little ones
that they will avoid these dangerous
rocks. Much of this can be done in the
Sunday school. A mind filled from earli-
est youth with Bible lore will love good
reading and not hunger for trashy novels.
Fill the bins with sound grain and there
will be no room for chaff. Teach the
children the beauties of the Bible and
they will never think it dull and mysteri-
ous.

A teacher who loves the class and the
lessons can do a great deal, but not all.
The co-operation of parents is needed.
They assist teachers in other studies; why
not in this most important one? Five
days in the week for many weeks of the
year are allotted to the gaining of a secular
education, and parents who appreciate
its value do not permit minor matters to
interfere therewith, and often make great
sacrifices to secure for their children the
benefits. A music teacher expects pupils
to devote considerable time to the practice
of each lesson, and parents require them
to do so. But who helps the Sunday school
teacher? Who prepares the children to
recite and retain the lesson? It is far
more important. Other lessons are for the
mind and hand, the Sunday school lessons
are for the mind and heart, for life and
death, for time and eternity. Lesson
leaves are furnished by the Sunday school.
Every home should contain a Bible. Even
if parents are not Bible scholars they can
with these helps assist the children in
preparing their lessons. Their kindly in-
terest and aid will cause the children to
care more about the lesson and learn it
better. If a part of each Sunday after-
noon were devoted to the study of the
next lesson, both parents and children
would acquire much knowledge of the Bible
and enjoy it, too. The truths learned
would be treasures; each golden text a
jewel. This method of spending the after-
noons would help check Sabbath break-
ing. Endeavor to impress upon them the
sanctity of the Lord's day and home.

The Sunday school hour is a short one.
While amusing entertainments may be
prolonged indefinitely, it will not do for
Sunday school and church services, lest
people become weary. Hence thorough
preparation is imperative that the recita-
tion may be interesting, the teachers'
work effective and the pupils be enabled
to understand and remember the lesson
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Always remembering that Paul said to
avoid foolish questions and genealogies,
and contentions, and strivings about the
law, for they are unprofitable and vain.
But give them the sincere mind of the
word, that they may know the Holy
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lesson, the message it bears to them from
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Children love to sing and should under-
stand that the Sunday school is a place
where they and that they are the ones to sing.
If it is announced that the first song
is especially theirs—a new one to learn,
or an old one to learn better, they will
be more anxious to come early and regularly.

This is a progressive age and Sunday
school work is keeping step with the times
in that it is improving its methods. Grad-
ing has proven a success in schools and
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the standpoint of the reviewer alone it is
a needed and desirable change wherever
practicable. For the teachers and pupils
too it would be much pleasanter. If each
grade could have a room and its own re-
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GARNET.
Cass Co., Mo.

This very helpful communication was
presented and read recently by Garnet at
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much pleased to have it for publication,
as it contains so much wholesome truth
and so many valuable suggestions. We
heartily endorse the high character of the
article.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SELLING AN OLD HOME.

In the RURAL WORLD some weeks
ago a man asked advice in regard to sell-
ing his place and buying more land for
his boys. May I tell you a little story of
occurrences that have left their impress
on my life?

Thirty-two years ago one very near to
me by the ties of love and kinship owned
a nice home and 100 acres in one of the
middle states. The father had built a new
barn, owned some valuable stock, and
was making each year some money. The
wife had some money left her from her
father's estate which helped them greatly.
If they had remained contented they were
in a fair way to have every comfort and
with good management a competence in
time. But the father wanted more land
for his boys, so their home was sold. The
mother was opposed to it and pleaded in
vain for her home. For two days she
was sick in bed over the sale, but she
made no complaint. They had several
thousand dollars after the sale, and
went to Kansas and bought 500 acres
of land and one or two thousand dollars
worth of stock.

They became land poor; the very worst
form of poverty. The drought came and
crops failed, the grasshoppers came, their
cattle died. A mortgage was made, with
the dreaded two per cent shaved notes,
and all the rest that so many farmers
know so well came to pass shortly, and
their farm was sold and another move to
a distant country made and a new home
was built among the flint hills of Chase
Co., Kas. Here the old story could be
told again of the desperate struggle of a
good, honest man with everything against
him. A security debt brought another
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land was gone. Out of what was left they
saved enough to come to this great north-
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little man, now over 70 years of age, built
a little home in the shadow of the mountain,
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This man had a splendid intellect. He
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when he forgot all financial worries and
stood before men pleading for the rights
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To-day the old mother is tenderly loved
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This is the reason I am so opposed to
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land was gone. Out of what was left they
saved enough to come to this great north-
west and buy a few acres of land. The
little man, now over 70 years of age, built
a little home in the shadow of the mountain,
planted trees and flowers, cleared the lit-
tle piece of land to make a living from it

and his aged wife. Then his poor eyes
failed and he was blind for several years.
This man had a splendid intellect. He
was a college bred man, a fluent speaker,
a man who thought deeply on the great
problems, religious, social and political,
of the day. Over a year ago I followed
him to his long home. We laid him out
like a man over 50 years of age. The
mother, old, she bent over him:

"He looks like one who has come off
more than conqueror; as he used to look
when he forgot all financial worries and
stood before men pleading for the rights
of his fellow man, telling them the
"sweet story of old."

To-day the old mother is tenderly loved
and cared for, but she has no home of her
own, and her tears often fall fast as she
speaks of her great longing for a place of
her very own, in which to finish her
life. Poor, old mother, who watch the
bent form and feeble steps and see
the glory of life's setting sun light up her
sweat, was face, read there that not far
away she will enter the last home that is
the heritage of the children of men.

Now, let me say that we have girls of
different ages, from budding womanhood
up, that have never owned or used the
article that comes in a powder box; whose
faces are fair, cheeks rosy and eyes bright
from good health, and advice passed on to a
powder box would be thrown away. We,
too, are from Missouri, and can sight you.

If you lived in the Ozarks you would use
the powder box more often than the girls or
else let some of these great fine wild tur-
keys run over you. Our boys are not
very eloquent, but I believe they can
plead their own cases well enough to per-
suade the girls to become farmers' wives.

I am a farmer's wife, not from circum-
stances, but choice, but if the farmer that
married me had happened to have been
of some other profession I am afraid I
would have said "Yes," contrary to all
the advice passed on powder boxes in the
universe. PINE BURR.

Wright Co., Mo.

"Children, I have a story to tell you,"
the old doctor said to the young people
the other evening. "One day—a long, hot
day it had been, too—I met my father on
the road to town.

"I wish you would take this package
to the village for me, Jim," he said, hesi-
tating.

"Now, I was a boy of twelve, not
quite a man, and just out of the
hay field, where I had been at work since
daybreak. I was tired, dusty and hun-
gry. It was two miles into town. I want-
ed to get my supper and to wash and
dress for singing school. My first impulse
was to refuse, and to do it harshly; for
I was vexed that he should ask after my
long day's work. If I did refuse, he would
gaze at me, and I was a patient, old
man. But something stopped me—one
of God's good angels, I think.

"Of course, father, I'll take it," I said,
heartily, giving my scythe to one of the
men.

"Thank you, Jim," he said. "I was go-
ing myself; but somehow I don't feel very
strong to-day."

"He walked with me to the road which
turned off to the town. As he left he put
his hand on my arm, saying again:

"Thank you, my son. You've always
been a good boy to me, Jim."

"I hurried into town and back again.
When I came near the house I saw a
crowd of people at the door.

"One of them came to me, the tears roll-
ing down his face.

"Your father," he said, "fell dead just
as he reached the house. The last words
he spoke were to you."

"I am an old man now, but I have
thanked God over and over again in all
the years that have passed since that
those last words were: 'You've al-
ways been a good boy to me.'"—German-
town Telegraph.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

A CURE FOR RINGWORMS.—Yellow
dock, root or leaves, steeped in vinegar,
will cure the worst case of ringworm.

FOR A COUGH.—Put a teaspoonful of
slippery elm into a tumbler, pour cold
water upon it and season with lemon and
sugar.

FOR A BOIL.—Nothing is better for a
boil than linen wet in water of the tem-
perature to be agreeable to the patient.
Renew often and take some good blood
medicine.

GOOD RECIPES.

POUND CAKE.—Mrs. H. A. Hopkinson,
Laclede Co., Mo., desires to know what
baking powder or soda is used when bak-
ing pound cake. The recipe she has is
not for either. With the eggs make
the cake sufficient for what?

PRUNE SANDWICH.—Cook a cupful
of prunes; pass them through a colander;
sweeten to taste; flavor with vanilla; add
very thick cream to make a paste; thin
enough to spread if desired; add a few
chopped almonds and walnuts; cut the
bread very thin and have the dressing as
thick as the bread.

CHOCOLATE PIE.—Mix one square of
chocolate with two-thirds cupful of sugar,
then add slowly 1/4 cupful of boiling
milk, and then yolks of two eggs well
beaten, and simmer a few minutes. Flav-
or with vanilla and fill the baked pie
crust with the mixture. Frost with the
whites of the two eggs. Set in the oven
a minute and eat when fully cold.

BAKED EGGS.—One large cupful of
milk, add one teaspoonful of butter (or
more if wished), salt and pepper to
taste, one teaspoonful of flour, made
into a paste, and mix well. Bake in a
three minute and pour in heated dish,
then break in five fresh eggs and put in
oven and bake until whites of eggs are
set.

It will pay you to notify John Nylost,
311 Florissant avenue, St. Louis, Mo., if
you own or know of a stream of water
where water cress grows profusely.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All
druggists refund the money if it does not
cure you. W. W. GROVER'S signature is on each box. 25c.

BEST WAY TO SMOKE MEATS.
Liquid Extract of Smoke is Clean, Quick,
Economical and Convenient.

Liquid Extract of Smoke is a prepara-
tion made from selected hickory chips, and
which has taken the place
of the old-fashioned, clum-
sy process of smoking
meats in a smoke house. It is
far cleaner and more con-
venient and it saves a
lot of time and work. The
Liquid Extract of Smoke,
made by E. Krauser
Bro., of Milton, Pa., is ap-
plied to the meat with a
sponge brush, and the
meat can be hung at once
in the store room. Liquid
Extract of Smoke contains
the same ingredients that
preserve the meat when it
is smoked in a smoke house.
It keeps the meat sweeter
and safer than the old way,
improves its flavor,

Coughs and Colds

Dr. A. L. ROYALL, who has for many years been known to the public throughout the United States as an inventor of remedies for the cure of coughs and colds, has now prepared a new and improved remedy, known as **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM**, which has been offered to the public. He has used it in his own family with great success, in the case of his sister, who was supposed to be in the last stages of consumption. This remedy, which has been permanently cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, at Druggists, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle.

ALLEN'S Lung Balsam

WE SELL DIRECT
to farmers, through reliable Farmer Agents.

L. B. ROSENBERG, Receiver,
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., AMBLER, NICH.

FENCE! STRONGEST
Made in America. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Call on your local agent.

Russell Ornamental Fence.
Sells in strength, beauty and durability. Made of steel and iron. Cheaper than wood. 40 Bales. Catalog from RUSSELL BROS. Box 21, Muncie, Ind.

Save Money
Buy your fence from the dealer who has the best price. The dealer who has the best price is the one who has the best price. The dealer who has the best price is the one who has the best price.

GOV'T HOG REMEDY
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

LEE'S HOG REMEDY
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

DIP MOORE'S HOG REMEDY
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

FEED Five Cents Per Hog Per Year.
A postal note particulars and book on "CARE OF HOGS." Address: NEVER HOG TAME.

HOG TAME
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

POLAND-CHINAS.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

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BLACK U. S. AND TUCUMSEH POLAND-CHINAS.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

VIVION & ALEXANDER, FULTON, MO.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

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J. H. WAGNER, Effingham, Illinois.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

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RAKE CHANCE TO GET PRIZE-WINNING
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

DURCO-JERSEYS.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

S. G. RICHARDS, Sturgeon, Boone
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

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ROSE HILL HERD OF DURCO-JERSEY HOGS.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

BERKSHIRES.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

Large English Berkshires, all ages. Write
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CHESTER WHITE
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

FOR ANGORA GOATS write to G. W. PUL
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

RAMS AND EWES
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

Shropshires, all ages. Write
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

From the prize winning flock that has won more prizes at leading State fairs than all other flocks in America. Call on or address
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

GEO. ALLEN, Allerton, Ill.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS,
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

all yearlings, for sale; also my stud ram for sale or trade for one as you wish. Address L. G. JONES, Towanda, Ill.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

MERINO SHEEP! Both American and Delaine.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

For sale 80-acre FARM.
Not a salt and coal dust, but the correct formula, thoroughly prepared and tested. It is the only remedy for hog cholera. A compound of Lee's Worm Powder and Government Hog Remedy. 50c. per 10 lb. box, freight prepaid. Full particulars from GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

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The Pig Pen.

IS THE PIG'S APPETITE FASTIDIOUS?

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. C. D. Lyon said that his hogs would not eat artichokes. Does a hog's appetite have to be cultivated for certain kinds of food, or is it bluishness, liver complaint, indigestion, cold or some other disorder of the system that causes him to refuse certain kinds of food, or is it because he has something better, or is the food out of season? I have a neighbor who says his pigs will eat artichokes greedily. My pigs will not eat them at all, neither will they eat sweet potatoes. I have a sow that I gave some sweet potatoes to and she acted as though I were throwing rocks at her. She would not eat them. I then gave her some of my fattening hogs, but they ate sparingly of them.

Nov. 11 I dug artichokes and gave them to my sow. She bit one and spit it out. The fattening hogs did not like them. I have not handled hogs long enough to know, but it is my conviction that they have to learn to like them.

My pigs were in my peanut patch for more than a week after they were pulled, and while they were drying and did not eat one, but since I have put the peanuts up and began feeding them the pigs eat them greedily. I once saw a lot of weaned pigs that would not drink buttermilk until it was fed them a few days. Why does cottonseed kill hogs? J. D. OATES, Pottawatomie Co., Okla. T.

CHICKEN-EATING HOGS.
Editor RURAL WORLD: That lead cure for chicken-eating hogs is all right if applied at the right time, and the right time is after the hog is thoroughly well fattened. I have in my experience had several so-called chicken eaters and never failed to bring them to the point where the lead recipe should be applied as per my idea. No well-fed hog will eat chickens. A well-fed hog is not a hog up to his hock joints in corn; day after day—corn, nothing but corn. Dear reader (ministers especially who may read this), if you were confined to dry bread day after day for a long period, would you not become a chicken eater? Well, I guess yes. Give your chicken-eating hog a chance to redeem his lost character by feeding it what it craves—a balanced ration—a ration that will not starve its desire for tissue-forming food—that will furnish means for growth as well as fat forming, and you will have a hog that will turn up its nose at any kind of chicken. The only way I ever passed a chicken-eater was to buy it. Separator skim milk, rape and ensilage are very poor foods to produce chicken-eating hogs, or even cholera ones. To date we have yet to have our first case of cholera.

Well, one of our experimental winter farrowing sows has given us one knock-out; she farrowed the coldest night she could pick out last week, and I know of seven pigs that will never have cholera or eat chickens. BUFF JERSEY, Monmouth, Ill.

THE AMERICAN POLAND-CHINA RECORD.
Editor RURAL WORLD: I am sending you by express the last two published volumes of the American Poland-China Record, Vol. 23, which was completed in September, and Vol. 24, which has just been finished. Anticipating the early completion of Vol. 24, I withheld the first book a few weeks so as to send them both together. This is, I believe, the only swine record company that issues more than one volume a year. The two books contain something over 8,000 pedigrees, and are gotten up in the usual form as to general make-up as the books previously issued by this company. The price of either of these books is \$2.50, and they are sent with all charges prepaid at this price. I think the amount of business we transact is the best proof that can be offered as to the popularity of this Record and our manner of doing business.

Vol. 25, which is the book that we are now receiving pedigrees for, is more than two-thirds full, and will close within a few weeks. Those with pedigrees for this volume should forward them at once. W. M. M'FADDEN, Secretary, West Liberty, Ia.

INFECTIOUS SORE MOUTH OF PIGS.
This disease is especially prone to attack sucking pigs, and while no special germ has ever been discovered which causes the trouble, the history of the cases makes it seem very probable that the disease is infectious.

SYMPTOMS—This disease is characterized by ulceration within and outside of the lips. Its favorite seat is inside of the lips, just in front of the point of union on each side. The disease extends inward to about the line of union between the lip and jaw, and then runs forward. It extends outward, involving the angle and the exposed mucous surface to the line of growth of hair. In very bad cases these limits are exceeded, the gums, hard palate and tongue being involved, and it

PURELY BRED DURCO-JERSEY REDS
And Chester White Pigs, eight weeks old at \$5.00 each. Year by year the same. Price List. Stocked up. Address D. L. F. ZUMBRO, Avalon, Livingston Co., Mo.

PLEASANT HILL POLAND-CHINAS!
We have for sale a good uniform lot of February, March and April pigs of both sex, bred by the great State Fair prize winners, Chief Perfection Jr. Chief Perfection bull calves—10 months old. Send for catalogue. Prices always reasonable for quality. JNO. REDGES & SONS, Fane, Christian Co., Ill.

BERKSHIRE BOARS--A SNAP!
By Royal King Lee 3d, 29183 by King Lee 27500; dam by Longfellow; dam of boars Auxvasse Sallie 48913 by McOnes King 46103. Straight bred Sallies and a snap at the price. Call on or address, M. B. GUTHRIE, Mexico, Mo.

Bargains in Berkshires at Sunnyside.
100 HEAD to spare at reasonable prices. 100 head ready for service. A lot of yearling sows, either open or bred. Silver Laced Wyandottes open for hatching at \$1.00 per 10; also a few nice Cornish for sale at \$1.00 each. We can only say in price and quality. Write us at once. HARRIS & McMANOR, Lamine, Missouri.

FINE BERKSHIRES
Of the best families at farmers' prices. Write or what you want, or what is better, come and inspect the stock. W. H. KEB, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

Don't Forget The Sale of Thoroughbred Berkshire Hogs
At Jefferson City Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1900. Send for Catalogue, J. T. FOLLAND, Fulton, Mo.

may extend on the outside so far as to include the nose. By the extension of the disease it is not intended to convey the impression that this arises from one or two ulcers. It is more likely that there will be a half dozen or more ulcers. In the beginning these ulcers are light colored, circular spots, considerably elevated above the healthy tissue. After they break down they become rough and irregular in shape and often cavernous, and two or more of them may run together. The deep tissues are involved as well as the superficial layers, and therefore the swelling is very marked, so much so that if the nose be involved breathing will be cut off through that organ or the lips will be so swollen that they cannot suckle. The pig may therefore die from impaired breathing or from starvation. The ulceration progresses so rapidly that considerable pieces of tissue may die at once and drop off. In some cases reported the whole nose dropped off or large pieces from the upper or lower lip. In almost any case it is possible to pick off pieces as large as a pea or grain of corn. The disease is usually fatal in from three to ten days; occasionally a pig will recover with a much deformed nose or lip.

While the cause of this trouble has been ascribed to feverish milk from the mother, to poison obtained from the teats as a result of the sow coming in contact with poison vine, grass or weeds, and thereby carrying some irritating substance on the teats, such views are very superficial. It need only be shown that the disease occurs under conditions when none of these factors are present. There is a bacterial disease of lambs very much like this disease of the pig, and there is a disease of grown animals also similar in character known to be due to disease germs. We have every reason to believe that this disease, too, is caused by a germ and that the pigs get it while nursing. The sow's udder being exposed to dirt and filth of every description could easily become the carrier. In fact, some observers assert that swellings and vesicles are seen upon the mammae before the pig's mouth becomes affected.

TREATMENT—The treatment should be based upon the assumption of an infectious disease. If any evidence of trouble should occur, the sow and pigs should be moved to clean quarters. The pigs should be isolated from all other little pigs, as they may carry the infection. The medicinal treatment should consist in applying crude creolin preparations thoroughly to all the diseased parts and washing the sow's udder. This will usually be sufficient, and from three to six applications will suffice. There is little danger in using the creolin preparations and they are cheap. A two per cent carbolic acid solution may be used in the same manner. Permanent use of potash, about a teaspoonful to the pint of water, is also good. If taken early and treated as directed above little loss need follow. —By A. W. Bittling, D. V. M., M. D., and R. A. Craig, D. V. M., Purdue University.

SWINE PASTURES.
Where clover will grow readily the best swine pastures include clover, rape and rye, says Professor Thomas Shaw in "The Farmer." Other pastures are not necessary. Winter rye will come first in order and when kept eaten down closely will be much relished by swine. After winter rye will come clover of the medium variety. Then early sown rape will come in just after the first growth of clover has been eaten down. Later the second growth of medium clover will be on hand, and still later late sown rape will carry the swine right on until the approach of winter. Where these two crops will grow in good form the swine grower need not trouble looking about for any other. Of course, other pastures may be grown, but usually there is not very great need for growing them.

Where clover will not grow the chief pasture may be rye, barley and oats, rape, sorghum and rape, grown in the order named. Instead of sorghum peas and also sweet corn may be grown. It is not necessary to grow all of these in one season. For instance, winter rye and rape when sown at proper seasons may be made to answer the purpose without any of the other crops. It is fortunate, however, to have such a variety, for there is opportunity for a choice. It is a happy country for producing swine where pastures can be thus grown for them in such variety, and, it may also be added, in such abundance as characterizes the production of prairie land.

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill.
Dear Sirs:—I am glad to report that my hogs have completely recovered from a severe attack of cholera. I had been sick when I telegraphed you for my remedy. Two died the day I got the remedy from the express office, one the next day, and one that night. They died before I got any medicine in them. I did not lose a single one after getting them on the treatment, although they were the sickest hogs and more of them sick at one time than I ever saw. I am well satisfied with results. Your remedy is the only medicine I ever saw of any kind that will do all that is claimed for it. I fed the remedy a little longer than you advised, but my hogs were so sick and took the

medicine so slowly on the start. I do not think I fed more than necessary. I never had a bunch doing better and building up faster than mine now are. They still cough some, but it is gradually growing less all the time.

About a year ago I lost 60 head with the same disease, and I spent about \$25 on different medicines, now, with your remedy I have saved 60 head. I never expect to be without your remedy again as long as I handle hogs. Now, thanking you for your discovery and your prompt dealings, I am, J. D. GIVENS, Texas.

PIG PEN POINTERS.
BLACK M'GEE HOGS—A Nebraska reader of the RURAL WORLD wants information regarding what he calls Black M'Gee hogs, as to their breeding and pork making qualities. We do not know of any breed by that name, unless it be the Poland-China, which was formerly called the Magie.

M. B. GUTHRIE, Mexico, Mo., is advertising Berkshire boars at a snap. If you will go and see them you will think they are a snap to the one that buys. Note what he has to say in his advertisement and then communicate with him by letter, or better still, see this herd for yourself.

THE L. A. SPIES BREEDING CO., St. Jacobs, Ill., offers for sale 250-pound Poland-China boars and gilts for \$15 each. These are bred by U. S. Chief Tecumseh 2d, Prince Hadley, U. S. Perfect I Know. Dams are by old Chief Tecumseh 2d, Guy Wilkes 2d, Perfect I Know and other noted hogs. Everything is guaranteed as represented.

THE OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENT STATION will conduct feeding experiments with hogs chiefly along the line of determining what amount of cottonseed meal may be fed with safety to hogs. Last winter's results were very encouraging, a number of hogs being fat-

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MORE MONEY WITH YOUR HOGS?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

—Eng. Dept.—
INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF PIGS, SHOATS AND HOGS SQUEALING FOR "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

THE QUICKEST HOG FATTENER

By aiding digestion and assimilation it will save grain and 30 days' time in fattening. Being a remarkable vegetable, stimulating tonic, blood purifier and general system strengthener "International Stock Food" also cures and prevents disease. It is used and endorsed by over 500,000 farmers. 20,000 dealers sell it on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money if it ever fails.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" WON THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT PARIS, 1900

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE.

We will mail you a copy free, IF POSTAGE PREPAID, if you write us and answer 4 questions: 1st—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Hogs, Cattle, Sheep or Hogs? 2nd—Is it for sale in your town in 3c. per lb. call? 3rd—How many head of stock do you own? 4th—Name this paper. Our book is 96, by 64, and cover is in colors. It contains 188 large colored engravings of Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., with a description of the different breeds. It also contains a very finely illustrated and valuable Veterinary Department. The engravings in this book cost \$3000.00.

WE WILL GIVE YOU \$4.00 WORTH OF "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.

"International Stock Food" is a safe vegetable stimulating tonic and blood purifier. It fattens Cattle, Hogs or Sheep in 30 days' time and saves grain by aiding digestion and assimilation. It is extra good for breeding animals. 50,000 farmers endorse it. Many use 500 lb. per year. It makes Cattle, Calves, Lambs and Pigs grow very rapidly. Only cost 3c. per lb. 3c. per lb. Guaranteed to make Hogs weigh 300 lbs. at 6 months. It will save your Hogs from Cholera, Typhoid, and all other diseases. It is the only food that will give you a healthy, vigorous stock. It is the highest award and medal at Paris 1900. Your money will be refunded in any case of failure. OUR 2500 DEALERS GIVE THIS BOOK FREE WITH "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IN 10 LB. PAILS.

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For HOG CHOLERA USE The Snoddy Remedy. A Positive Cure and Preventive.

Only one Dr. J. H. Snoddy and one SNODDY REMEDY for Hog Cholera which is made only by us. Dr. Snoddy's picture is on each package. Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write to-day for Dr. Snoddy's new booklet on Hog Cholera and streptococci and testimonials about his remedy. Address: The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Branch House—Des Moines, Ia. Alton, Ill., U. S. A.

Burlington Route 3 GREAT TRAINS

No. 41. "BURLINGTON-NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS" to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Portland, Puget Sound, Northwest, via Billings, Montana. **9.00 A. M. DAILY.**

No. 5. "NEBRASKA-COLORADO EXPRESS," one night to Denver, for Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast. Also for St. Paul and Minneapolis. **2.05 P. M. DAILY.**

No. 15. FOR KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH, Denver, Omaha, Nebraska, Council Bluffs, Pacific Coast. **9.00 P. M. DAILY.**

City Ticket Office, Southwest Corner Broadway and Olive Street.

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